



THE NOMINEE, WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

DOAN' YO' HEAH
DEM BELLS RINGIN'?

Doan' Yo' Heah Dem Brass Bands Play; Doan' Yo' Heah de Peepul Shoutin'

OVAH DE GLORUS NEWS DIS DAY?

Wake Up an' Jine de Racket, File Yo' Voice to de Tuneful Lay.

WHOO! 'ER UP AN' HOLLER FOR MISTER MCKINLAY.

The Pure Patriot, Gallant Soldier, the Foremost Champion of Protection and Sound Money, the Thoroughbred American, the Warm Friend and Neighbor of West Virginia, William McKinley, of the United States of America, Nominated on the First Ballot—The Convention Greets His Name with Swelling Anthems and Patriotic Song, and the Thundering Acclaim of Over Thirteen Thousand Voices Attuned to Indescribable Joy and Enthusiasm—The Scene of Scenes, and the Triumph of Triumphs of the People.

THE BALLOT.

William McKinley, of Ohio.....	60 1/2
Thomas H. Reed, of Maine.....	8 1/2
Levi P. Morton, of New York.....	5 1/2
Matthew A. Quay, of Pennsylvania.....	5 1/2
William B. Allison, of Iowa.....	3 1/2
J. D. Cameron, of Pennsylvania.....	1

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

ST. LOUIS, June 18.—McKinley and Hobart, protection and sound money. Two months ago the Intelligencer predicted that if the contest ever came to a vote McKinley would have at least six hundred on the first ballot. It did come to a vote and the prophecy was more than verified. The people's choice had two hundred more than were necessary to nominate. The combine showed its greatest possible strength by abstaining from an effort to combine on any body. The triumph of the Ohio statesman was too certain to have any of the dramatic elements of a surprise, except that the demonstration amazed everybody because nothing of the kind was looked for. The applause, the shouting, the waving of hats and flags and the waving of everything movable which reached when Foraker named McKinley is said to have gone beyond anything seen by the generation in any national convention.

It is hard to make an exact comparison, but so far as my recollection goes today's scene has not been equalled, certainly it was in the lead of all conventions in the number of delegates engaged in active demonstration. More than a third of the voting strength of the convention was shouting and going through the money plank. Due notice was given to the convention that it would have that plank radically right, without a word, or a line or the omission of a line or word that could be said to be a reservation, and that is just the kind of plank it is so far

verbiage the one telegraphed through-out the country by the Associated Press on Tuesday night. Senator Foraker adjusted a pair of spectacles upon his soldierly face and furnished for the moment the same dumb show of a man talking which the crowd master had given until cries of "louder" and "order" from the galleries impelled him to a stronger vocal effort. There was no opportunity in reading the platform which the strenuous, fiery orator with which the Ohio man has often stirred the conventions of the past. He wore a short black alpaca jacket, and a black shirt and a much less fashionable looking necktie than the delegates from New York and Massachusetts, who sat below him. The platform was as follows:

THE PLATFORM.

Eloquent and Honest Presentation of Republican Principles.

The Republicans of the United States, assembled by their representatives in national convention, appealing for the popular and historical justification of their claims to the matchless achievements of thirty years of Republican rule, earnestly and confidently address themselves to the awakened intelligence, experience and conscience of their countrymen in the following declaration of facts and principles:

For the first time since the civil war the American people have witnessed the calamitous consequences of full and unrestricted Democratic control of the government. It has been a record of unparalleled incapacity, dishonesty and disaster in the management of the government. It has ruthlessly sacrificed indispensable revenue, entailed an unceasing deficit, eked out ordinary current expenses with borrowed money, piled up the public debt by \$25,000,000, and peace forced an adverse balance of trade, kept a perpetual menace hanging over the redemption fund, pawned American credit to alien syndicates, and revealed all the means and results of successful Republican rule. In the broad effect of its policy it has precipitated panic, blighted industry and trade with prolonged depression, closed factories, reduced work, any way, halted enterprise and crippled American production while stimulating foreign production for the American market. Every consideration of public safety and individual interest demands that the government shall be rescued from the hands of those who have shown themselves incapable to conduct it without disaster at home and dishonor abroad, and shall be restored to the party which for thirty years administered it with unequalled success and prosperity.

TARIFF.—We renew and emphasize our allegiance to the policy of protection as the bulwark of American industrial independence and of the foundation of American development and prosperity. This true American policy taxes foreign products and encourages home industry; it puts the burden of revenue on foreign goods; it secures the American market for the American producer; it upholds the American standard of wages for the American workman; it puts the factory by the side of the farm and makes the American farmer less dependent on foreign demand and price; it diffuses general thrift, and founds the strength of all on the strength of each. In its results, impartially applied, it is just, fair and impartial, equally opposed to foreign control and domestic monopoly, to sectional discrimination and individual favoritism. We denounce the present tariff as a tariff against the American people, a tariff against the American credit and destructive to business enterprise. We demand such an equitable tariff on foreign imports which come into competition with American products as will not only furnish adequate revenue for the necessary expense of the government, but will protect American labor from degradation to the wage level of other lands. We are not pledged to any particular schedule. The question of rates is a practical question, to be governed by the conditions of the time and of production; the ruling and uncompromising principle is the protection of American labor, and the removal of the restrictions which now obstruct the sale of American products in the ports of other countries, and secure enlarged markets for the products of our farms, forests and factories. Protection and reciprocity are twin measures of Republican policy, and go hand in hand. Democratic rule has recklessly struck down both and both must be re-established. Protection for the home producer is the foundation of the necessary life which we do not produce; reciprocity agreements of mutual interests which gain open markets for us in return for our open markets for them. We build up domestic industry and trade and secure our own market for ourselves; reciprocity builds up foreign trade and finds an outlet for our surplus.

ADMINISTRATION.—We condemn the present administration for not keeping faith with the sugar producers of this country. The Republican party favors such protection as will lead to the protection of American soil of the law providing for the resumption of the money plank in 1897; since then every dollar has been as good as gold. We are unalterably opposed to every measure calculated to debase the currency or impair the credit of our country. We are, therefore, opposed to the free coinage of silver except by international agreement with the leading commercial nations of the world, which we pledge ourselves to promote, and until such agreement can be obtained the existing gold standard must be preserved. All our silver and paper currency must be maintained at parity with gold, and we favor all measures designed to maintain inviolably the obligations of the United States, and all our money whether coin or paper, at the present standard, the standard of the most enlightened nations of the earth.

PENSIONS.—The veterans of the union army deserve and should receive fair treatment and generous recognition. Whenever practicable they should be given the preference in the matter of employment, and they are entitled to the enactment of such laws as are best calculated to secure the fulfillment of the pledge made to them in the darkest days of the country's peril. We denounce the practice in the pension bureau, so recklessly and unjustly carried on by the present administration, of

reducing pensions and arbitrarily dropping names from the rolls as deserving the severest condemnation of the American people.

FOREIGN RELATIONS.—Our foreign policy should be at all times firm, vigorous and dignified and all our interests in the western hemisphere carefully watched and guarded. The Hawaiian Islands should be controlled by the United States, and no foreign power should be permitted to interfere with them; the Nicaraguan canal should be built, owned and operated by the United States; and by the purchase of the Danish Islands we should secure a proper and much needed naval station in the West Indies.

ARMENIAN MASSACRES.—The massacres in Armenia have aroused the deep sympathy and just indignation of the American people, and we believe that the United States should exercise all the influence it can properly exert to bring these atrocities to an end. In Turkey American residents have been exposed to the gravest dangers, and American property destroyed. There and everywhere American citizens and American property must be absolutely protected at all hazards and at any cost.

MONROE DOCTRINE.—We reassert the Monroe doctrine in its full extent, and we reaffirm the right of the United States to give the doctrine effect by responding to the appeals of any American state for friendly intervention in case of European encroachment. We have not interfered, and shall not interfere with the existing possessions of any European power in this hemisphere, but those possessions must not, on any pretext be extended. We hope to look forward to the eventual withdrawal of the European powers from this hemisphere, and to the ultimate union of all English speaking part of the continent by the free consent of its inhabitants.

CUBA.—We are achieving the Cuban independence of the people of the United States have regarded with sympathy the struggles of other American peoples to free themselves from European domination, and we sympathize with the heroic battle of the Cuban people for their independence.



Senator J. R. Foraker.

of the Cuban patriots against cruelty and oppression, and we hereby go out for the full success of their determined contest for liberty. The government of Spain, having lost control of Cuba, and being unable to protect the property or lives of resident American citizens, we believe that the government of the United States should actually use its influence and good offices to restore peace and give independence to the island.

THE NAVY.—The peace and security of the republic and the maintenance of its rightful influence among the nations of the earth depend on a naval power commensurate with its own position and responsibility. We, therefore, favor the continued enlargement of our navy and a complete system of harbor and sea coast defenses.

IMMIGRATION.—For the protection of the quality of our American citizenship and of the wages of our workmen against the unfair competition of low priced labor, we favor the enforcement of laws to exclude from entrance to the United States those who can neither read nor write.

CIVIL SERVICE.—The civil service law was placed on the statute book by the Republican party which has always sustained it, and we renew our repeated declaration that it shall be thoroughly and honestly enforced and extended wherever practicable.

FREE BALLOT.—We demand that every citizen of the United States shall be allowed to cast one free and untricked ballot and that such ballot shall be counted and returned as cast.

LYNCHINGS.—We proclaim our unqualified condemnation of the uncivilized and barbarous practice, well known to every citizen of the United States, and which is charged with crime, without process of law.

NATIONAL ARBITRATION.—We favor the creation of a national board of arbitration to settle and adjust all federal disputes of a civil nature between employers and employees engaged in interstate commerce.

HOMESTEADS.—We believe in an immediate return to the free homestead policy of the Republican party; and urge the passage by Congress of the satisfactory free homestead measure which has already passed the house and is now pending in the senate.

TERRITORIES.—We favor the admission of the remaining territories at the earliest practicable date, having due regard to the interests of the people of the territories and the people of the United States, and the right of bona fide residents thereof, and the right of self-government should be accorded as practicable.

ALASKA.—We believe the citizens of Alaska should have representation in the Congress of the United States to the end that useful legislation may be intelligently enacted.

RIGHTS OF WOMEN.—We sympathize with all wise legitimate efforts to lessen and prevent the evils of intemperance and promote morality.

RIGHTS OF WOMEN.—The Republican party is mindful of the rights and interests of women. Protection of American industries includes equal opportunities, equal pay for equal work, and protection to the home. We favor the admission of women to wider spheres of usefulness, and we welcome their co-operation in recucling the country from Democratic and Populist mismanagement and misrule.

How the People Received It.

The audience and delegates followed the reading with intense interest. The reference to the administration of Benjamin Harrison evoked the first demonstration, but louder still came the roar when words of the platform pledged the party to the destruction of the present administration in the interest of American labor and American industry.

The reference to the restoration of the policy of reciprocity as the twin brother

of protection also came in for a round of applause. Protection to the sugar industry aroused the Louisiana delegation to cheers and the merchant marine plank brought the Maine, Maryland and Massachusetts delegations to their feet with three cheers.

The first sentence of the platform pledging the party to "sound money" started a great uproar among the delegates on the floor, but the galleries did not participate until an unalterable opposition to the free coinage of silver was read. Then the delegates led by Senator Lodge and Colonel W. A. Stone, of Pennsylvania, rose en masse and waved their hats wildly until the pit looked like a hurricane tossed sea and the galleries roared their approval. For two minutes the tumult continued.

The mention of the "gold standard," while received enthusiastically by the Maine, Massachusetts, Connecticut and New York delegations, did not arouse such great enthusiasm.

Hawaii and the Monroe doctrine were applauded, but the enthusiasm over the Cuban plank was a general disappointment. A very interesting incident occurred, however, in this connection. As the plank was read, Col. Fred Grant, who sat on the platform with the distinguished guests, arose and wildly waved about his head the flag of the Cuban revolutionists. The flag was that presented by the Cuban junta to James Creelman, the American correspondent, when he was called by General Weyler. There was something particularly appropriate in Colonel Grant's action, as it was largely owing to the efforts of his father, General Grant, that Spain was compelled to make peace with the revolutionists in the ten years' war.

The invitation to the women of the country to help the Republican party to redeem it from Democracy and Populism was given a good natured cheer and the motion which Senator Foraker made to adopt the platform was also cheered.

One of the crucial moments of the convention was at hand. The chairman announced that he would recognize to move a substitute for the majority report, the gentleman from Colorado, Mr. Teller.

The name of Teller set the westerners wild. In little scattering squads, the handful of delegations who had been sitting under the banners of Colorado, Idaho, of Utah, of Nevada, California and Montana, and other western and southern states were on their feet, waving hats, flags, umbrellas, fans and handkerchiefs, and shrieking like mad men. The fire spread to the galleries and swept across the hall until the seemed to be almost unanimously carrying the cheer. It was an unusual division of enthusiasm. Down in the arena were little patches of waving, but the broad, dead level, calm field of silence. For two or three minutes the uproar continued. Minutes are long at such crises, each second beats slowly, so that the speaker seemed to be protracted one. Finally the western delegates, secessionists, they might soon be called, tired of their work and sank back to their seats.

The Silver Substitute.

Then there fell over the house a deep, profound calm for history was to be made. The political allegiance of half a dozen states hung on the moment and the westerners were all eyes and ears. People listened to a man, while the clerk proceeded to read the substitute platform, as follows:

"We, the undersigned members of the committee on resolutions, being unable to agree with that portion of the majority report which treats of the subjects of coinage and finance, respectfully submit the following paragraph as a substitute therefor: The Republican party favors the use of both gold and silver as equal standard money and pledges its power to secure the free, unrestricted and independent coinage of gold and silver in United States mints at the ratio of 16 parts of silver to one of gold."

Senator Teller, as he stood on the platform to make his final protest to the Republican party against the adoption of gold standard policy, was a striking figure. Tall, gaunt, he wore the old fashioned frock coat of the old time statesman. His face is deep furrowed with deep lines of thought and pain. He was evidently deeply aroused and his emotions at times were almost fierce. But his general tone was one of sadness and regret. He was given a most respectful and hearty applause. He was the only one in sympathy there was no demonstration on the floor in the early part of his address.

The galleries were at times vociferous and when he asserted that the power of the United States to control their own affairs without dictation from Europe in the matter of finance or anything else many of the delegates were drawn into the excitement of the moment. The tumult about them, but the Colorado senator made no effort at dramatic effect. He spoke in the clear, ringing tones which have so often echoed through the chamber of the United States senate.

It was not until the close of his speech that he became both impressive and pathetic. His review of long service in the party visibly stirred him. He realized the step he was about to take he drew himself together for a final appeal, and declared with an earnestness that impressed all who heard him. He spoke of the gold standard, the religion and the salvation of the country were at stake.

After he had said "I must sever my connection with the political party which makes the gold plank one of the principal articles of its faith," the senator paused and swept his eyes around the hall. For an instant the full significance of his defiance failed to impress itself, then it sunk home and the galleries rose with another yell and mingling with the yell a fusillade of hisses. A moment after, when he said that if under such circumstances he remained in the party he would be unfaithful to his trust, enthusiastic cries of "No, No," came from the delegates in the eastern and southern states.

There was deep feeling almost pathos in the senator's voice and those nearest could detect the glimmer of tears, when he said there were heartburnings and grief in the sacrifice which he and his colleagues were to make for their consciences.

Another demonstration arose when Senator Teller folded his arms across the pink robe and on his coat and sank into his seat.

The cheer began this time with the silver men and spread to the galleries and caught up in it while many of the gold delegates who were on their feet from admiration, not of the cause, but of the man and the time, the hisses were very few.

The demonstration was followed by loud cries for "Foraker, Foraker" from all parts of the hall.

The senator-elect from Ohio, the chairman of the resolutions committee, arose, but not to reply to the speech of the Colorado senator. Without a word he moved to lay the substitute offered by Mr. Teller on the table.

The Vote on Teller Substitute.

Senator Lodge, of Mississippi, from his place on the floor, seconded the motion. This motion, which is not debatable, had the effect of calling off further debate, and Senator Teller demanded a roll call of states. His demand was quickly supported by Senator Mantel on behalf of Montana, and delegate



FOR VICE PRESIDENT, GARRET A. HOBART.

HOBART IN A WALK.

The New Jerseyman Nominated Without Opposition—How the West Virginia Delegation Sat Down on Evans' Hopes and False Pretenses—The West Virginia President Visits the Delegation and Acknowledges West Virginia's Effective Support.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 18.—Hobart was chosen as easily as McKinley did, borne on the same tide.

When Tennessee popped up to snatch the laurels due to West Virginia at the breaker of the Solid South, the mountaineers would not stand it. Chairman White let go in good style and would up by plumping West Virginia's twelve votes for the Jerseyman.

Mr. White, on behalf of the West Virginia delegation, seconded the nomination of Mr. Hobart, of New Jersey, saying that West Virginia was the first state to break the Solid South eight years ago by electing its gallant General Goff as governor, who was only prevented from taking his seat by a Democratic majority of one only in the legislature. West Virginia had remedied that wrong by a solid Republican congressional delegation including a Republican Union States senator, our grand leader, Hon. S. B. Elkins, and by a fourteen thousand majority, and a legislature so solidly Republican that the Democrats in both branches could leave, and yet a constitutional majority to enact the laws over a governor's veto could remain. West Virginia was here as a Republican state with a sure Republican electoral vote, and solid for McKinley, for sound money and for Hobart, of New Jersey, for vice President. After his nomination, Mr. Hobart visited the West Virginia delegation and expressed his acknowledgments for West Virginia's cordial and effective support.

West Virginia has been solid all the way through. From the organization of the delegation to the last vote in convention there has been absolute harmony and solidarity. This has given a small delegation a strong voice, and commanded respectful attention. Our bravest start for home tomorrow tired, but enthusiastic and happy.

C. B. H.

THE VICE PRESIDENCY.

Garrett A. Hobart Nominated on the First Ballot.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 18.—It was a quarter after 6 o'clock when Senator Lodge made the motion that the convention proceed to the nomination of a vice president and that speeches be limited to five minutes. There was no little interest in the second place or so prevalent an appetite for dinner that in five minutes the galleries had been deserted by two-thirds of the seat holders. Samuel Fessenden, of Connecticut, was recognized to nominate Governor Bulkeley, but the convention had exhausted its enthusiasm so that the mention of the name of Bulkeley failed to draw a hand clap. At the end of the five minutes the crowd called "Time," enthusiastically, and the roll call proceeded until New Jersey was reached, when delegates began to cry: "Hobart." General Hobart was named by Mr. Franklin Fort, of Newark. Mr. Fort spoke as follows:

Judge Fort's Speech Nominating Hobart.

Mr. President and gentlemen of the convention:

I rise to present to this convention the claims of New Jersey to the vice presidency.

We come because we feel that we can for the first time in our history bring to you a promise that our electoral vote will be cast for your nomination. If you comply with our request this promise will surely be redeemed. For forty years, through the blackness of darkness of a universally triumphant Democracy the Republicans of New Jersey have maintained their organization and fought as valiantly, as if the outcome were to be assured victory. Only twice through all this long period has the sun shone in upon us. Yet, through all these weary years, we have like "Goldsmith's captive" felt that

Hope like the gleaming tapers light, Adorns and cheers our way; And still, as darker grows the night, Burns a brighter ray.

The fulfillment of this hope came in 1894. In that year, for the first time since the Republican party came into existence, we sent to Congress a solid delegation of eight Republicans, and elected a Republican to the United States senate. We followed this in 1895 by electing a Republican governor by a majority of 58,000. And in this year of grace we expect to give the Republican electors a majority of not less than 20,000.

I come to you then to-day in behalf of a New Jersey, a politically redeemed and regenerated state. Old things have passed away, and behold, all things have become new. It is many long years since New Jersey has received recognition by a national convention.

When Henry Clay stood for protection

In 1844, New Jersey furnished, Theodore Frelinghuysen as his associate. The issue then was the restoration of the tariff and was more nearly like that of to-day than at any other period which I can recall, in the nations political history. In 1856 when the freedom of man brought the Republican party into existence and the great "Fardiner" was called to lead, New Jersey furnished for that unequal contest William L. Dayton as the vice presidential candidate. Since then, counting for nothing, we have asked for nothing. During this period Maine has had a candidate for President and a vice President; Massachusetts a vice President; New York four vice Presidents, one of whom became President; by almost a full term; Indiana a President, a candidate for President, and a vice President; Illinois a President twice and a vice presidential candidate; Ohio two Presidents and now a candidate for the third time; Tennessee a vice President; who became President for almost a full term.

We believe that the vice presidency of 1896 should be given to New Jersey; we have reasons for our opinion. We have ten electoral votes. We have carried the states in the elections of 1892, '94 and '95. We hope and believe, we can keep the state in the Republican column for all time. By your action to-day you can greatly aid us. Do you believe you could place the vice presidency in a state more justly entitled to recognition, or one which it would be of more public advantage to hold in the Republican ranks?

If the party in any state is deserving of approval for the sacrifice of its members to maintain its organization, then the Republicans of New Jersey in this, the hour of their ascendancy, after long years of bitter defeat feel that they cannot come to this convention in vain. We appeal to our brethren in the south who know us well, what it is to be overruled and ignored, what it is to be counted out by corrupt election officers; to be dominated by an arrogant, unrelenting Democracy.

We should have carried our state at every election for the past ten years. If the count had been an honest one, we succeeded in throttling the corrupt election officers only to have the whole state of them pardoned in a day, to work again their nefarious practices upon an honest people. But to-day under ballot reform laws with an honest count we know we can win. It has been a long, terrible strife to the goal, but we have reached it unaided, and we come to-day promising to the ticket here elected, the vote of New Jersey whether you give us the vice presidential candidate or not.

We have been too long used to fighting for principle for that; but we do say that you can by granting our request lighten our burden and make us a confident party with victory in sight, even before the contest begins.

In the name of the Republican party unconquered and unconquerable, undiminished and undiminished, with our united voices speaking for all that counts for good citizenship in our state I nominate to you for the office of vice President of the republic, Garrett A. Hobart, of New Jersey.

The speech was loudly cheered. The New Yorkers joining with the New Jersey men in the nomination, J. Otis Humphrey, of Illinois, seconded Hobart; W. Evans, of Rhode Island, nominated Gov. Charles E. Dutton, of Kentucky, whose effort was loudly cheered.

Ex-Congressman Robert M. La Follette also seconded Evans, arousing enthusiasm by his prediction that the party would win in the south all it had lost in the west.

Virginia presented the name of Gen. James A. Walker, the only Republican member of Congress from that state, who served in the Confederate army under Stonewall Jackson, who was nominated by D. F. Bailey, of Virginia. A. B. White, of West Virginia, spoke for Hobart.

The roll call began ten minutes after seven, and the ballot resulted as follows:

Hobart 53 1/2; Evans 57 1/2; Bulkeley 39; Walker 24; T. B. Reed 3; Fred. Grant 2; Thurston 2; Dewey 3; Brown 2; Morton 1; absent 2.

The adherents of Mr. Evans were very enthusiastic and loudly cheered every vote announced for him. When Pennsylvania cast her sixty-four votes for Hobart, his nomination was gained and victory began to leave.

Pending the announcement of the vote a resolution was adopted making Chairman Thurston chairman of the committee to inform the presidential electors of the result of the election, and temporary chairman Fairbanks, head of the committee to wait on the vice President for the same purpose. A resolution was adopted thanking the city of St. Louis for furnishing all the promptness in the entertainment of the convention.

Before the announcement of the vote was given had been made there was a rush from the hall. The nomination of Hobart was now unanimous.